

PRESIDENT WILSON OUTLINES PEACE SUGGESTIONS; U. S. EAGER TO TAKE PART; ASKS NOTHING MATERIAL

ABSOLUTE FREEDOM OF SEAS INCLUDED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FEELER FOR PEACE IN EUROPE

Desire of the Whole World Now
Turns More Eagerly Towards
the Hope of Peace - The Long-
er It Lasts the More We are
Concerned—Fundamental
Things of the Future.

OUR INTEREST ONLY PEACE AND FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

Settle Forever Contention Which Has
Been Keynote of All Diplomatic Dis-
cussions With Germany and Great
Britain.—Want Virtual Guarantee of
Territorial Integrity and Political
Independence.

Washington.—President Wilson de-
clared here before the League to En-
force Peace, that the United States
was ready to join in any feasible as-
sociation of nations to preserve the
peace of the world against "political
ambition and selfish hostility" and in
service of "a common order, a com-
mon justice, and a common peace."

He expressed the hope that the
terms of peace which end the war
would include such an arrangement.
Absolute Freedom of the Seas.
Outlining suggestions for peace,
which the President said he hoped
the United States would make if it
had opportunity to do so, he included
provision for absolute freedom of the
seas, a contention which has been the
keystone of all the diplomatic discus-
sions with Germany and Great Brit-
ain; and virtual guarantees of terri-
torial integrity and political inde-
pendence.

Officials interpreted the President's
address as a preliminary feeler for
peace in Europe. He outlined the
conditions on which the United States
would move if it made a formal med-
iatory offer with the idea, it was un-
derstood, of learning how such sug-
gestions would be received abroad.
"I am sure," said the President,
"that the people of the United States
would wish their government to move
along these lines:
Peace Only, and Its Future Guar-
antees.

"First, such a settlement with re-
gard to their own immediate inter-
ests as the belligerents may agree
upon. We have nothing material of
any kind to ask for ourselves, and
are quite aware that we are in no
sense or degree parties to the present
quarrel. Our interests are only in
peace, and its future guarantees.

"Second, an universal association
of the nations to maintain the in-
volute security of the highway of the
seas for the common and unhindered
use of all the nations of the world,
and to prevent any war begun either
contrary to treaty covenants or with-
out warning and full submission of
the causes to the opinion of the
world—a virtual guarantee of terri-
torial integrity and political inde-
pendence."

The fundamentals of a lasting
peace, President Wilson said he be-
lieved were:

"First, that every people has a
right to choose the sovereignty under
which they shall live. Like other
nations," the President said, "we
have ourselves no doubt once and
again offended against that principle
which for a little while controlled by
selfish passion, as our franker histo-
rians have been honorable enough to
admit; but it has become more and
more our rule of life and action.

"Second, that the small states of
the world have a right to enjoy the
same respect for their sovereignty and
for their territorial integrity that
great and powerful nations expect and
insist upon.

"And, third, that the world has a
right to be free from every distur-
bance of its peace and that its origin
in aggression and disregard of the
rights of people and nations."

In full the President spoke as fol-
lows:
Desire of the Whole World Turns to
Peace.

"When the invitation to be here to-
night came to me, I was glad to ac-
cept it—not because it offered me an
opportunity to discuss the program
of the league—that you will, I am
sure, not expect of me—but because
the desire of the whole world now
turns eagerly, more and more eager-
ly, towards the hope of peace, and
there is just reason why we should

take our part in counsel upon this
great theme. It is right that I, as
spokesman of our government, should
attempt to give expression to what I
believe to be the thought and pur-
pose of the people of the United
States in this vital matter.

Has Affected U. S. Very Profoundly.
"This great war that broke so sud-
denly upon the world two years ago,
and which has swept within its flame
so great a part of the civilized world,
has affected us very profoundly, and
we are not only at liberty, it is per-
haps our duty, to speak very frankly
of it and of the great interests of civi-
lization which it affects.

With Its Object We Are Not Con-
cerned.

With its causes and its objects we
are not concerned. The obscure foun-
tains from which its stupendous food
has burst forth we are not interested
to search for or explore. But so great
a flood, spread far and wide to every
quarter of the globe, has of necessity
engulfed many a fair province of right
that lies very near to us. Our own
rights as a nation, the liberties, the
privileges, and the property of our
people have been profoundly affected.
We are not more disconnected look-
ers-on.

The Longer It Lasts the More We Are
Concerned.

"The longer the war lasts, the more
deeply do we become concerned and
it should be brought to an end and
the world be permitted to resume its
normal life and course again. And
when it does come to an end we shall
be as much concerned as the nations
at war to see peace assume an aspect
of permanence, give promise of days
from which the anxiety of uncertainty
shall be lifted, bring some assurance
that peace and war shall always here-
after be reckoned part of the common
interest of mankind.

What Affects Mankind Is Inevitably
Our Affair.

"We are participants, whether we
would or not, in the life of the world.
The interests of all nations are our
own also. We are partners with the
rest. What affects mankind is in-
evitably our affair as well as the affair
of the nations of Europe and of Asia.
An Observation on Causes of the War.
"One observation on the causes of
the present war we are at liberty to
make and to make it may throw some
light forward upon the future, as well
as backward upon the past. It is
plain that this war could have come
only as it did, suddenly and out of
secret counsels, without warning to
the world (without discussion, without
any of the deliberate movements of
counsel with which it would seem
natural to approach so stupendous a
contest.

Would Have Substituted Conference
For Force.

"It is probable that if it had been
foreseen just what would happen, just
what alliances would be formed, just
what forces arrayed against one an-
other, those who brought the great
contest on would have been glad to
substitute conference for force.

Counsel Might Have Averted Struggle.
"If we ourselves had been afforded
some opportunity to apprise the bellig-
erents of the attitude which it would
be our duty to take, of the policies and
practices against which we would
feel bound to use all our moral and
economic strength, and in certain cir-
cumstances even our physical strength
also, our own contribution to the coun-
sel which might have averted the
struggle would have been considered
worth weighing and regarding.

"And the lesson which the shock
of being taken by surprise in a mat-
ter so deeply vital to all the nations
of the world has made poignantly clear
is that the peace of the world must
henceforth depend upon a new and
more wholesome diplomacy. Only when
the great nations of the world have
reached some sort of agreement as to
what they hold to be fundamental to
their common interest, and as to some
feasible method of acting in concert
when any nation or group of nations
seeks to disturb those fundamental
things, can we feel that civilization is
at last in a way of justifying its ex-
istence and claiming to be finally es-
tablished. It is clear that nations
must in the future be governed by
the same high code of honor that we
demand of individuals.

"We must, indeed, in the very
same breath with which we avow
this conviction admit that we avow
ourselves upon occasion in the past
been offenders against the law of di-
plomacy which we thus forecast, but
our conviction is not less clear, but
rather the more clear on that account.
If this war has accomplished nothing
else for the benefit of the world, it has

at least disclosed a great moral neces-
sity and set forward the thinking of
the statesmen of the world by a whole
age.

"Repeated utterances of the leading
statesmen of most of the great nations
now engaged in war have made it
plain that their thought has come to
this, that the principles of public right
must henceforth take precedence over
the individual interests of particular
nations, and that the nations of the
world must in some way band them-
selves together to see that that right
prevails as against any sort of selfish
aggression; that henceforth alliance
must not be set up against alliance,
understanding against understanding,
but that there must be a common
agreement for a common object and
that at the heart of that common ob-
ject must lie the inviolable rights of
peoples and of mankind.

Have Become Each Others' Neighbors.
"The nations of the world have
become each other's neighbors. It is
to their interest that they should un-
derstand each other. In order that
they may understand each other, it is
imperative that they should agree to
co-operate in a common cause, and
that they should so act that the guid-
ing principle of that common cause
shall be even handed and impartial
justice.

Arbitrary Force Must Be Rejected.
"This is undoubtedly the thought
of America. This is what we our-
selves will say when there comes prop-
er occasion to say it. In the dealings
of nations with one another arbitrary
force must be rejected and we must
move forward to the thought of which
peace is the very atmosphere. That
this constitutes a chief part of the pas-
sionate conviction of America.

The Fundamental Things.
"We believe these fundamental
things: First, that every people has a
right to choose the sovereignty un-
der which they shall live. Like other
nations, we have ourselves no doubt
once and again offended against that
principle when for a little while
controlled by selfish passion, as our
franker historians have been hono-
rable enough to admit; but it has be-
come more and more our rule of life
and action.

"Second, that the small states of
the world have a right to enjoy the
same respect for their sovereignty and
for their territorial integrity that
great and powerful nations expect and
insist upon. And third, that the world
has a right to be free from every dis-
turbance of its peace that has its ori-
gin in aggression and disregard of the
rights of peoples and nations.

"So sincerely do we believe in these
things that I am sure that I speak
the mind and wish of the people of
America when I say that the United
States is willing to become a partner
in any feasible association of nations
form and in order to realize those ob-
jects and make them secure against
violation.

We Want Nothing Any Other Nation
Has.

"There is nothing that the United
States wants for itself that any other
nation has. We are willing, on the
contrary, to limit ourselves along with
them to a prescribed course of duty
and respect for the rights of others
which will check any selfish passion
of our own, and it will check any ag-
gressive impulse of theirs.

Our Interests Only in Peace.
"If it should ever be our privilege
to suggest or initiate a movement for
peace among the nations now at war
I am sure that the people of the United
States would wish their govern-
ment to move along these lines: First,
such a settlement with regard to their
own immediate interests as the bellig-
erents may agree upon. We have
nothing material of any kind to ask for
ourselves and are quite aware that we
are in no sense or degree parties to the
present quarrel. Our interest is
only in peace and its future guaran-
tee.

Inviolable Security of the Highway of
the Seas.

"Second, an universal association
of the nations to maintain the in-
volute security of the highway of the
seas for the common and unhindered
use of all the nations of the world,
and to prevent any war begun either
contrary to treaty covenants or with-
out warning and full submission of the
causes to the opinion of the world—a
virtual guarantee of territorial in-
tegrity and political independence.

World Even Now on Eve of the Great
Consummation.

"But I did not come here, let me
repeat, to discuss a program. I came
only to avow a creed and give expres-
sion to the confidence I feel that the
world is even now upon the eve of a
great consummation, when some com-
mon force will be brought into exist-
ence which shall safeguard right as
the first and most fundamental in-
terest of all people and all govern-
ments, when coercion shall be sum-
moned not to the service of political
ambition or selfish hostility, but to
the support of a common order, a
common justice and a common peace.
God grant that the dawn of that day
of frank dealing and of settled peace,
concord and co-operation may be near
at hand."

SERBIAN ARMY IS NOW AT SALONIKI

NEW ARMY OF 100,000 REORGAN-
IZED ON THE ISLAND OF
CORFU.

TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALLIES

Remnants of Old Armies Are Supplied
With New Rifles and Clothing and
Are at Full Strength.

Paris.—After crossing the Aegean
Sea without loss the Serbian army in
full strength now has been landed at
Saloniki, according to a dispatch
received here by wireless telegraphy.
Serbia's new army has been variously
estimated to number between 80,000
and 100,000 officers and men. It was
reorganized on the island of Corfu,
approximately 700 miles distant
from Saloniki.

The Serbian army totalled about
300,000 men at the outbreak of the
war, but this force was greatly de-
pleted by typhus and by the engage-
ments fought in an endeavor to check
the Austro-German and Bulgarian in-
vasion of Serbia and Montenegro. The
remnant of the original armies saved
itself by retreating through the Al-
banian mountains to the eastern
shores of the Adriatic.

On reaching the seacoast the Ser-
bians were transported to Corfu,
where they were supplied with new
rifles and clothing and efficiently
equipped for further service on the
Balkan battlefield.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL IS LARGEST IN HISTORY

An Increase of About \$49,000,000 Over
Last Year's Bill.

Washington.—The army appropria-
tion bill, unanimously ordered re-
ported to the House, includes the ap-
propriations for carrying out the reor-
ganization provisions of the Hay-Cham-
berlain bill, and is the largest regular
army supply bill in the history of con-
gress. It is an increase of about \$49,000,000 over last year's bill.

The bill will be submitted to the
House at once, but according to
Chairman Hay will not come up for
consideration until after the national
political conventions.

The National Guard gets close to
\$25,000,000 in the bill to carry the
federalization plan into effect. The
increase of the regular army causes
another notable increase, while the
creation of a council of executive in-
formation for the co-ordination of in-
dustries and resources for the National
Security and Welfare carries an
appropriation of \$200,000.

For purchases and repairs of air-
ships, the bill provides \$1,000,000
which is in addition to large sums ap-
propriated for aviation in recent def-
iciency appropriation bills. The bill
appropriates \$150,000 to procure 12
armored automobiles at \$10,000 each,
30 shielded motorcycles with side cars
at \$700 each, 15 motorcycles side car
ammunition caissons at \$400 each and
other accessories, along the lines
learned in European warfare. The war
department is planning to experiment
with mounting a light field piece on
these armored cars, after trying them
out with machine guns.

Equipment of the Army and Na-
tional Guard with a new type of auto-
matic machine gun is provided for.
The army would get \$1,400,000 for 447
of these guns, which cost approxi-
mately \$3,000 apiece. For ordinary
stores and ammunition \$2,850,000 is
appropriated, a reserve of 650 pounds
of ammunition per rifle.

UNITED STATES ENLISTED MEN WHIP 20 BANDITS

Washington.—Further details re-
garding the recent engagement near
Crucos between seven men of the
Seventeenth Infantry and an outlaw
band of 20 under the notorious bandit
leaders Cervantes and Bencomon, both
of whom were killed by Private Geo.
Hultot, were received at the war de-
partment from General Pershing. His
message, dated from Naniquilpa, May
26, was as follows:

"Detailed account of the fight yester-
day showed splendid conduct on the
part of a detachment of enlisted men.
Without an officer and under Lance
Corporals Davis Barkebury (who died
from wounds) these men fought
against great odds. Drove off enemy,
who charged them on horseback. Espe-
cial credit is due Private Hultot, who
killed both Cervantes and Bencomon
as they rode by him. Several of Vil-
lista bandits were wounded as trail
of blood plainly indicated. Identifica-
tion of Cervantes absolute. Death re-
garded by many people in this vicin-
ity as fortunate."

EMBALMERS END MEETING

Next Annual Convention Goes to
Greenwood—Pace, of Marion, Is
Made President for Year.

Florence.—The Funeral Directors
and Embalmers' Association of South
Carolina, which met here for a two
day session, concluded its work and
adjourned to meet in the city of Green-
wood at a date in the month of May
to be selected by the executive com-
mittee.

After the business session the vis-
itors were given an automobile ride
around the city and nearby sections,
visiting the industrial school, national
and other cemeteries, Pine Crest dairy
and other points of interest. The vis-
itors were charmed with what they
saw and with the progress of the Gate
City.

The annual election of officers for
the ensuing year resulted as follows:
C. L. Pace of Marion, president; Chas.
E. Taylor of Lexington, first vice-pres-
ident; A. J. White of Manning, sec-
ond vice president; James F. Mackey
of Greenville, secretary and treasurer;
A. H. Mackey of Greenville, assistant
secretary.

Baptists Select New Orleans.

Asheville, N. C.—New Orleans was
selected as the 1917 meeting place of
the Southern Baptist convention by the
committee to which the time and
place of the next meeting was refer-
red. The selection was ratified by the
convention.

The convention always meets on
the Wednesday after the second Sun-
day in May each year, sessions lasting
six days. The Rev. W. W. Landrum,
D.D., of Louisville, Ky., in announcing
the committee's selection, said it
would propose that the opening ses-
sion be held at 10 a. m. instead of 3
p. m. as customary. Louisville, Kan-
sas City, Mo., Jacksonville, Fla., Hot
Springs and Muskogee, Okla., also
sought to entertain the convention
next year.

Tribute was paid to the work of the
Woman's Missionary Union. The re-
port of the committee on woman's
work, which was adopted by the
Southern Baptist convention, showed
the progress of the union in the past
year and before it was concluded ap-
plause broke out. President Lansing
Burrows rapped for order on two dif-
ferent occasions before he quieted the
handclapping.

Miss Page Leaves Spartanburg.

Spartanburg.—At a meeting of the
board of trustees of the city schools
Miss Lula Page of North Carolina,
who for the past two years has had
charge of the work of training the
children's chorus for the Spartanburg
music festival, tendered her resignation
as musical director of the city
schools to take effect immediately.
The resignation was accepted, but no
action as to her successor was taken,
although it is said there are a number
of applications. It is understood that
Miss Page has decided to leave Spar-
tanburg, necessitating her resignation.

Jubilant Over Railway Prospects.

Bowman.—People are jubilant over
the prospects of having a broad gauge
railroad. The Seaboard people have
already made a survey and it is
thought that work on the new road
will begin between this and first of the
year. This town has a fine country
to back it and with a good railroad
connection this will become one of the
leading towns of the low country. The
present road is almost out of commis-
sion. Bowman will welcome most
heartily the coming of the Seaboard.

Charlotte, N. C.—Twenty members

of Gov. Manning's staff came to Char-
lotte with the governor to assist in
the reception of President and Mrs.
Wilson, and the South Carolinians
played a prominent part in the events
of the day. Gov. Manning and his
staff were enthusiastically received
on every appearance during their stay
in Charlotte. The party returned on
a special Pullman by the Southern rail-
way's twentieth of May extra.

Two Firemen Injured.

Charleston.—Markley Prince and
Tom Halsall, firemen of the Charle-
ston department were painfully injured
while responding to an alarm of fire
when the trailer behind the depart-
ment's big motor tractor turned over
on King street. The trailer was a com-
plete wreck.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

Columbia is trying to secure the
printers' sanatorium which is to be
established in the East by the Inter-
national Typographical Union.

The one hundred and eleventh com-
mencement of the University of South
Carolina will be held June 11, 12, 13
and 14. One hundred and seven ap-
plications for degrees have been re-
ceived. Of these 33 are for bachelor
of law, 33 for bachelor of arts, 10 for
bachelor of science, 20 for master of
arts and five for civil engineer.

Alva M. Lumpkin was elected grand
chancellor South Carolina Knights of
Pythias at the annual convention in
Columbia.

Hugh O. Hanna of the University of
South Carolina went to Washington as
the university's representative to the
first annual assemblage of the League
to Enforce Peace.

J. C. McAuliffe, business manager of
the Augusta Chronicle and president
of the Georgia Press Association, has
accepted an invitation to deliver an
address at the annual meeting of the
South Carolina Press Association at
York.

STATE PRESS MEN WILL GO TO YORK

OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION AR-
RANGE FOR MOVEMENT OF
EDITORS WHO ATTEND.

A LETTER TO ALL MEMBERS

Meets June 7-10—Dr. T. W. Williams
of New York Principal Speaker.
Expect Large Attendance.

York.—Final arrangements are be-
ing made for the annual meeting of
the South Carolina Press Association
at York, June 7 to 10. The principal
address will be delivered this year
by Dr. Talcott W. Williams, dean of
the school of Journalism, Columbia
University, New York. The largest
attendance in the history of the asso-
ciation is expected at the York meet-
ing.

The following notice has been sent
to every member of the State Press
Association with the request that the
officers of the association be informed
at once of the names of all members
who will attend the annual meeting:

"The annual meeting of the South
Carolina Press Association, to be held
at York, beginning June 7, promises
to be the most largely attended that
the association has ever had.

"We are very anxious for every
member to attend. The hospitable
homes of York will be opened to all
newspaper editors, and their wives,
of course. It could not be a meeting
if the good ladies were not with us.

"As we must know at once whether
or not you are coming, you will please
acknowledge the receipt of the inclosed.
This is necessary if you wish us to
obtain the railway transportation.

"Please give us the names of the
members of your family who are com-
ing so that the committee on arrange-
ments may find suitable homes for
you. We are looking for you. Fall not.

"William Banks, President,
"Joe Sparks, Secretary."

Members having annual passes will
not need transportation for them-
selves over the Southern Railway.
York is at the intersection of the
Southern's line between Rock Hill and
Blacksburg and the Carolina &
Northwestern railway.

All editors attending the meeting
this year will be routed by way of Co-
lumbia and Chester. Arrangements
have been made by the general com-
mittee for a special train on the Caro-
lina & Northwestern railway to meet
train No. 31 over the Southern rail-
way at Chester on the afternoon of
June 7. The editors will arrive in
York in time for the first session on
Wednesday evening.

Among the old and well known
press convention men of the State
of Sumter, who will be present with
his daughter, Miss Monetta Osteen,
who has been a favorite with the
members of the association. Mr. Os-
teen began the printing business in
Columbia half a century ago. The Os-
teen family is one of the best known
in newspaper circles in the South. H.
G. Osteen, a son, is the publisher of
the Sumter Daily Item.

Defense Board Compiles Data.

Columbia.—Members of the South
Carolina unit of the naval reserve
board, recently created, held a con-
ference in Columbia at which time the
industries of the state were generally
classified and other matters consid-
ered relative to the appointment of aides
throughout the state. About 50 as-
sistants, all civil engineers, have been
appointed, who will co-operate with
the central committee in collecting in-
formation as to the natural resources
of the state. The names of the assist-
ants were not announced.

Industries classified were, cotton
mills, oil mills, foundries, machine
shops and all other manufacturing en-
terprises. Members of the commit-
tee are: W. M. Riggs, president of
Clemson College, chairman; John Mc-
Nela, Columbia; H. L. Scaife, Clin-
ton; James L. Coker, Jr., Hartsville;
and Richard N. Brackett, Clemson Col-
lege.

Survey Railway Soon.

Spartanburg.—Following a meeting
of the finance committee of the Caro-
lina Rapid Transit Company, which
proposes to construct an electric line
from Spartanburg to Clinton held
here, it was announced that bids for
the work of the preliminary survey
will be opened at the office of W. L.
Gray in Laurens soon. This action
marks another step in the preliminary
work connected with the proposed line,
which will extend from Spartanburg
to Clinton, with branch lines to Union
and Woodruff.

Will Address Epworth League.

Laurens.—The South Carolina State
Epworth League conference which
meets in Laurens, June 8-11, will be
visited by Chas. G. Housh, traveling
secretary of the student volunteer
movement of America. The program
committee considers it fortunate
in securing the services of Mr. Housh,
as he is a most charming speaker
and an enthusiastic worker among
the young people. His work is with
young people altogether and his pres-
ence at this gathering of South Caro-
lina Methodists will prove helpful.